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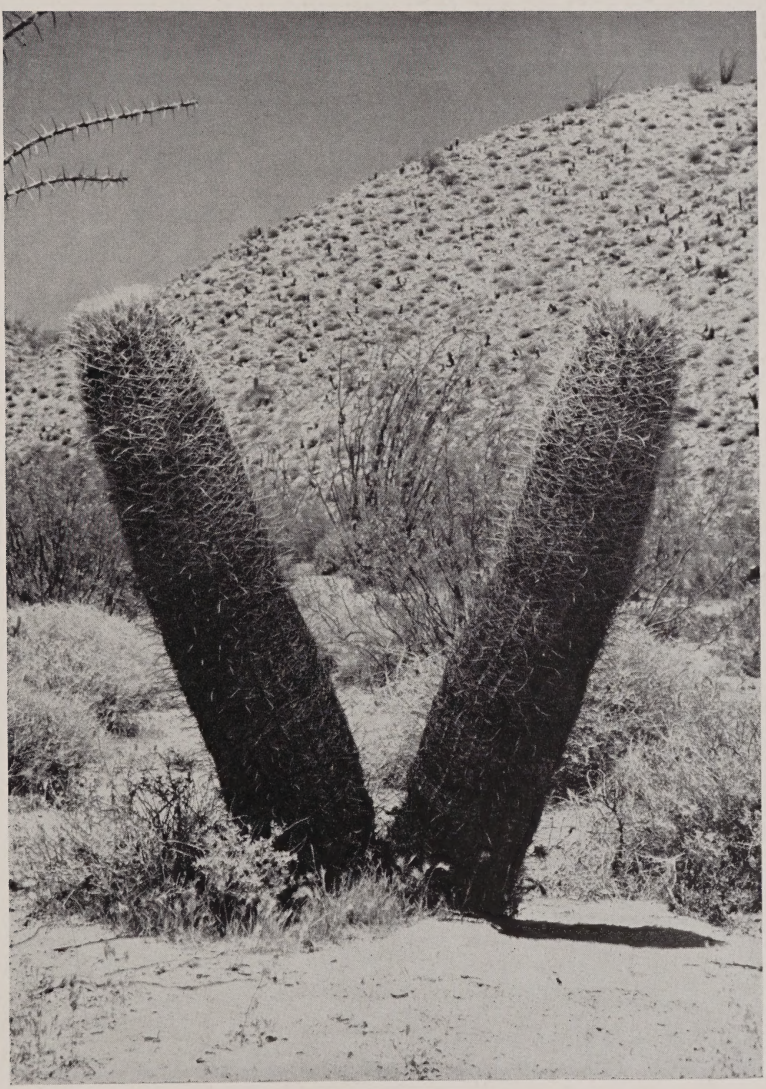
Hummel's Victory Picture Book of Cacti & Succulents



These veteran Barrel Cacti were photographed one mile east of the Old Vallecito stage station along the Butterfield route in Southern California. The plants are about 6 feet tall and are the natural symbol for Victory. Photo by W. Ford Lehman in the Desert Magazine, El Centro, Calif.

FOREWORD

EVERY ACT, no matter how seemingly unselfish and philanthropic it appears, has somewhere a selfish motive. Perhaps you will wonder at receiving this free picture book which contains no prices of plants. If you enjoy a few minutes of interest and relaxation in looking it over it will have fulfilled its obvious purpose. If your interest and curiosity is stirred to the point that you write us for further information, it will have fulfilled its hidden purpose.

Some years back the demand, as well as the supply of cacti and succulents for the wholesale market, was very small and uncertain. Interest has increased until there are now numerous dealers who handle no other plants and in spite of adverse conditions the demand seems to be steadily increasing. Perhaps this is due to the ease of handling and shipping and the retail demand.

Upon hearing from you we will tell you of our five nationally known assortments of plants for the wholesale trade. These have been built up over a period of years with careful attention given to the likes and dislikes of our customers. On pages 33 to 37 you will find photographs that will give you some idea of the contents of our collections. With more than five hundred items from which to choose there is always an element of pleasant surprise in receiving each order.

No attempt is being made to confine circulation of this publication to wholesale channels. The public interest is the dealer's interest and if you should happen to be one of that public, see your *florist.* If you be a *florist,* write us and patronize an independent grower whose only interest is distributing worthwhile plants to those who appreciate them.

At one time we catered exclusively to the retail trade, with large and rare items. We found we were starting at the top of the ladder, whereas the logical way to develop a larger number of collectors was to supply the individual florist. We believe we were right in our decision. In three years we have expanded from three city lots, with dwelling and two of our smaller glasshouses, to half a block on two streets with improvements as shown by photos on pages 39 and 40. While we have an ideal location for retail trade on one of Los Angeles' busiest streets with approximately 25,000 cars passing daily, we are entirely wholesale. We have found it impossible to keep a stock as shown on page 10, and those are what our California retail customers like. All such stock on hand at present is being held for seed purposes.

The pictures in this book have been selected to show the great variety of forms and types included under the heading of Cacti and Succulents. From the land of the tom-tom, the romantic rick-shaw, the Aztek ceremonial dance, the hypnotic rites of North American redskins and the home of the precocious chinchilla, we have assembled one of the greatest collections of botanical curiosities in the world. Some of those pictured are available in quantity today, others that are classified as rare, need not be, and will be introduced in our collections from time to time.

In the spring of 1929 a small group of lovers of the odd and interesting in plant life decided to form a society for the study of cacti and succulents. The name of this organization with its 30 affiliated branches, became the Cactus and Succulent Society of America and soon had members in every state of the Union and all foreign countries. With literature so limited and interest so great, this group began the publication of a monthly JOURNAL devoted exclusively to information concerning these plants. Through its pages little known plants become better known and newly discovered plants were introduced. We consider Scott E. Haselton, Editor and Publisher, very capable and willing to advance interest in this line. It is with his cooperation that we can use the cuts that makes it possible for you to receive this Victory Picture Book.

February, 1943.

HUMMEL'S EXOTIC GARDENS

4848 IMPERIAL HIGHWAY, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

Any part of this book may be quoted or reprinted by giving proper credit to Hummel's Exotic Gardens and the Cactus and Succulent Journal.

Victory Picture Book

SOME OF THE COMMONEST PLANTS make extremely interesting specimens such as the Hen and Chickens (*Echeveria glauca*) pictured on page 5. Imported clusters and large cacti, such as shown on page 6, can be handled where careful supervision of water and temperatures can be given.

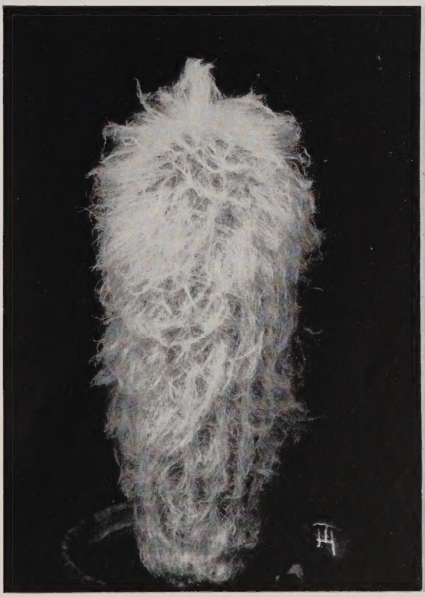
Aztekium ritteri, page 9, is truly a rare cactus at present. Collecting these plants from the slate bluffs of Mexico is extremely hazardous and the failure to re-establish many of them is very disappointing. Who knows but some day we may raise them in quantity from seed and mature them easily by grafting. But until further notice do not expect to receive one in our collections. *Pterocactus tuberosus,* page 14, is another that will not be available in quantity. It carries considerable food in its tuber but takes too long to develop to make a profitable commercial subject.

The mimicry plants of Africa, belonging to the *Mesembryanthemum* family and pictures on pages 13, 14, 16, 17, and 25, are among the most satisfactory if you forget to water them a good part of the time. They always attract attention. The Stapelia group, some of which are pictured on pages 19, 23, and 28, has the most curious flowers among the succulents and for this reason are always in demand. These too are native to Africa.

Of the hundreds of thousands of *Crassula argentea* (in trade as *arborescens*) shipped by us yearly, we doubt if any of them will ever reach the size of one pictured on page 24. Completely covered with tiny pink flowers at Christmas time, this tree is a most unusual sight.

Crested and monstrose forms such as pictured on pages 10, 12, and 17, are collectors items and very interesting, but must usually be propagated as grafts and therefore suitable for specimen plants only. In contrast, are the easily grown African Babies, or Haworthias, some of which are pictured on page 27. These are our personal favorites as well as that of many of our customers. We never seem able to accumulate a surplus. And so it goes, every picture in this book has a story or a unique characteristic that makes the growing of these plants so interesting.

E. C. H.

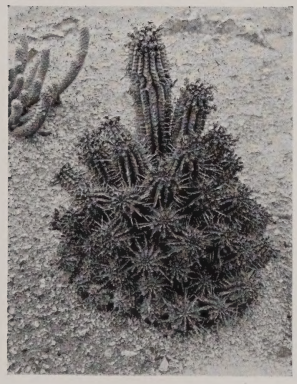


LEFT: *Cephalocereus senilis* the Old Man of Mexico. RIGHT: William Hertrich, Curator of the Huntington Botanical Gardens with a mature plant. In the background on the left is *Cereus peruvianus* the Apple Cactus and on the right is *Echinocactus grusonii* the Golden Barrel. Directly in back of the latter is *Cereus peruvianus monstrosus.*

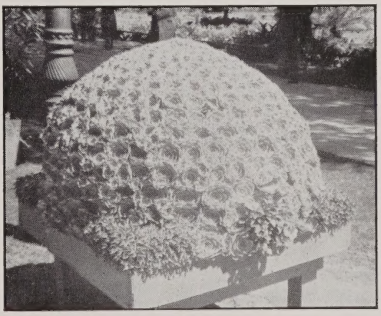
1. *Sedum morganianum* the Burro's Tail as grown by E. O. Orpet. 2. Frank Mark's pedestal arrangement of succulents. 3. *Bryophyllum uniflorum* with coral-pink bell-shaped flowers. 4. *Ceropegia woodii* the Rosary Vine makes a fine house plant. Center: Pottery vegetable vendor with a load of colorful succulents. Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Haselton photos. From the BULLETIN.

Female Costa Hummingbird and nest in Cholla Cactus. Photo taken by R. S. Woods for the BULLETIN.

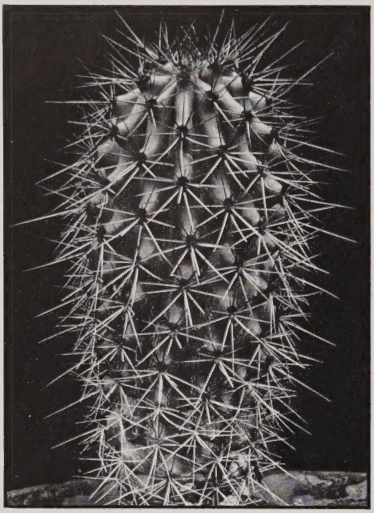
Moving two *Cephalocereus senilis* (Old Man) in the garden of Ferdinand Schmoll, Cadereyta, Quo., Mexico. In the round bed are *Mammillaria hahniana* surrounded by *Echinocactus latispinus*. Mr. Schmoll exports cacti under the Mexican Government permit.



Euphorbia fimbriata is a close relative of the Corn Cob Cactus. Photo by J. R. Brown.



A mound of Hen and Chickens moved into its summer location on the grounds of the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah. Haselton photo in the BULLETIN. The scientific name of this plant is *Echeveria glauca*.

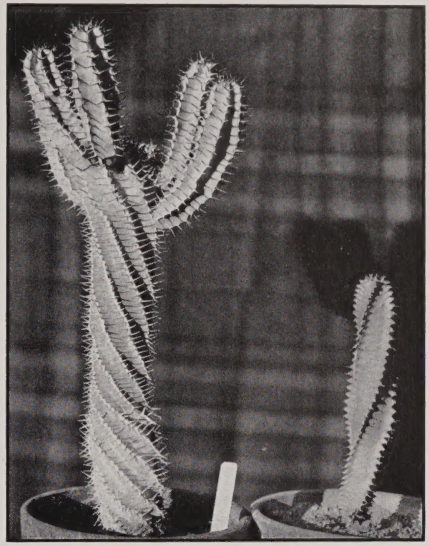


Lemaireocereus thurberi, an Organ Pipe seedling grown by R. W. Kelly. Seedlings are cranky to grow and are not common. Haselton photo in the BULLETIN.

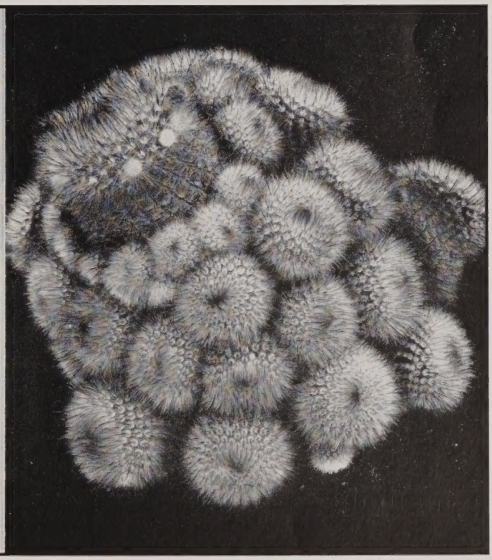
Natural size seedling of *Carnegiea gigantea* the Arizona Giant Cactus grown by R. W. Kelly. How different from the mature plant. Haselton photo in the BULLETIN. (The AMATEUR BULLETIN was published at Box 101, Pasadena, during 1942 only. The 12 numbers are available for $1.00.)

Part of the collection of the late Howard O. Bullard, in N. J. showing that cacti can be grown anywhere under glass. From the BULLETIN.

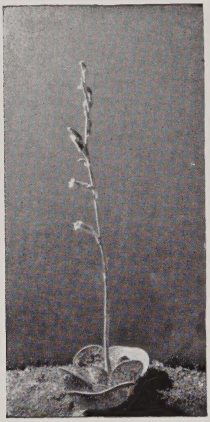
Aporocactus flagelliformis—Rat Tail Cactus.



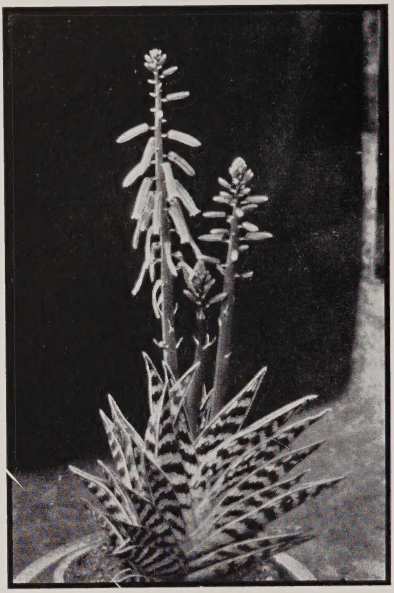
Euphorbia dinteri and *E. canariensis* with spiraled ribs. Haselton photo of plants in G. A. Frick's collection.



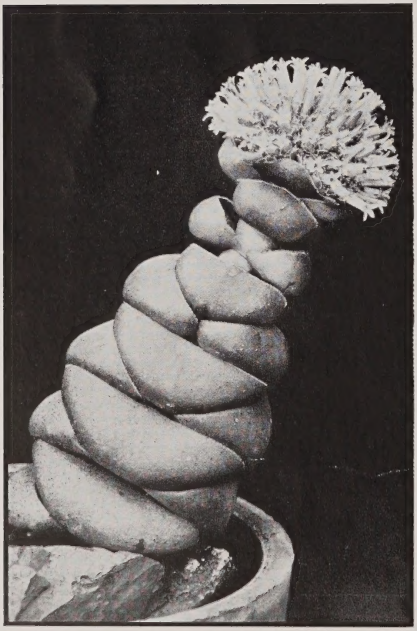
Scott Haselton, editor of the CACTUS JOURNAL, publisher of cactus and succulent books. In the last 15 years he has distributed over 200,000 books and magazines. Address Box 101, Pasadena. RIGHT: *Notocactus scopa* var. *ruberrima* the Polar Bear Cactus.



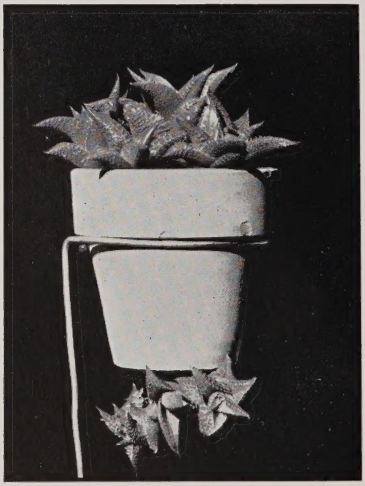
Adromischus maculatus
Rainbow Paddle.



Aloe variegata or Partridge Breast. From the GLOSSARY OF PLANT TERMS.



Crassula columnaris
Photo by Eric Walther in the JOURNAL, Vol. III.



Haworthia tessellata with offsets from the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot.

Conophytum batesii, Grape Plant.

Aztekium ritteri the Aztek Button. Haselton photo.

Note the comparative size with the match directly back of the flower. At one time this plant took the prize as the rarest plant in the show.

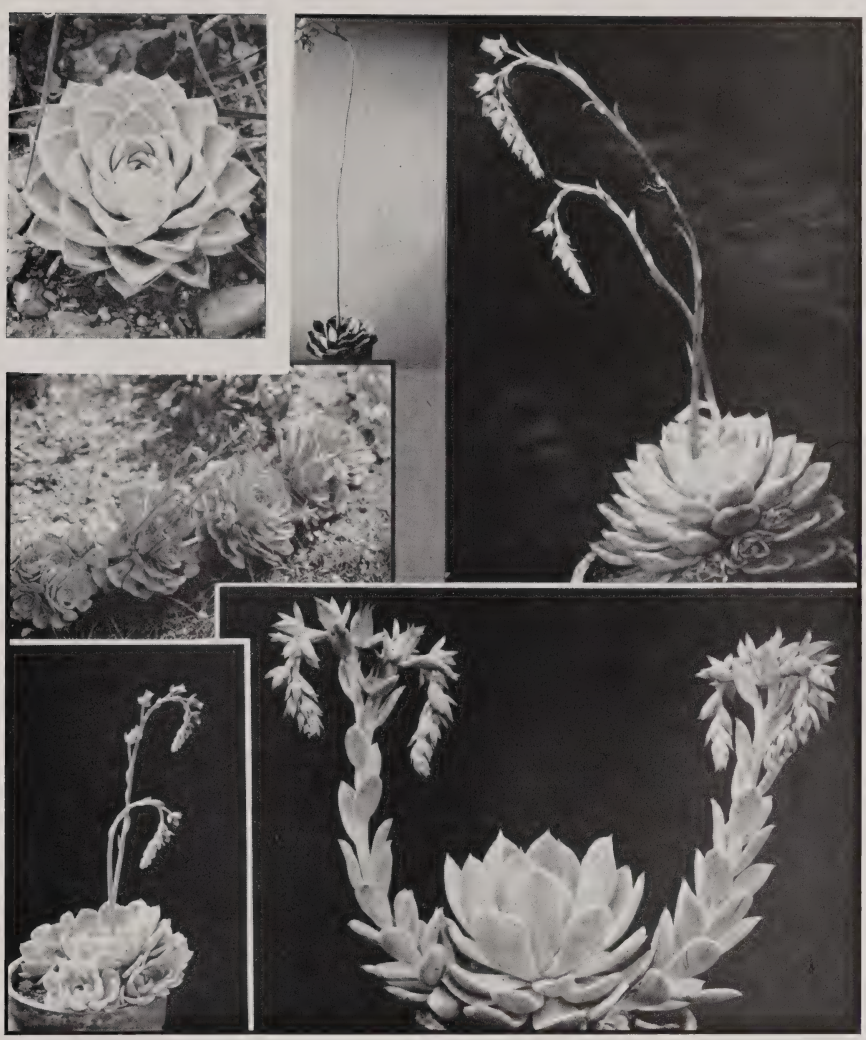
Epiphyllum oxypetalum, one of the Night Queens.

Machaerocereus eruca, Creeping Devil. From THE CACTACEAE reprint of Britton and Rose.

Echinopsis—Easter Lily Cactus. From the GLOSSARY OF PLANT TERMS.

Echinopsis calochlora

Mature plants in Hummel's Exotic Gardens.



TOP LEFT: *Echeveria potosina* EW., rosette. app. x 0.4
CENTER: *E. potosina* EW., flowering plant. app. x 0.2
RIGHT: *E. gilva* EW., flowering plant. app. x 0.4
LEFT CENTER: *E. alpina* EW., plants grown in Chapultepec Park, Mexico City. app. x 0.2
BOTTOM LEFT: *E. elatior* EW., flowering plant. app. x 0.2
BOTTOM RIGHT: *E. runyonii* var. *macabeana* EW. app. x 0.3. Flowering plant in collection of V. Reiter, Jr.
Photos by Eric Walther in NOTES ON ECHEVERIA.

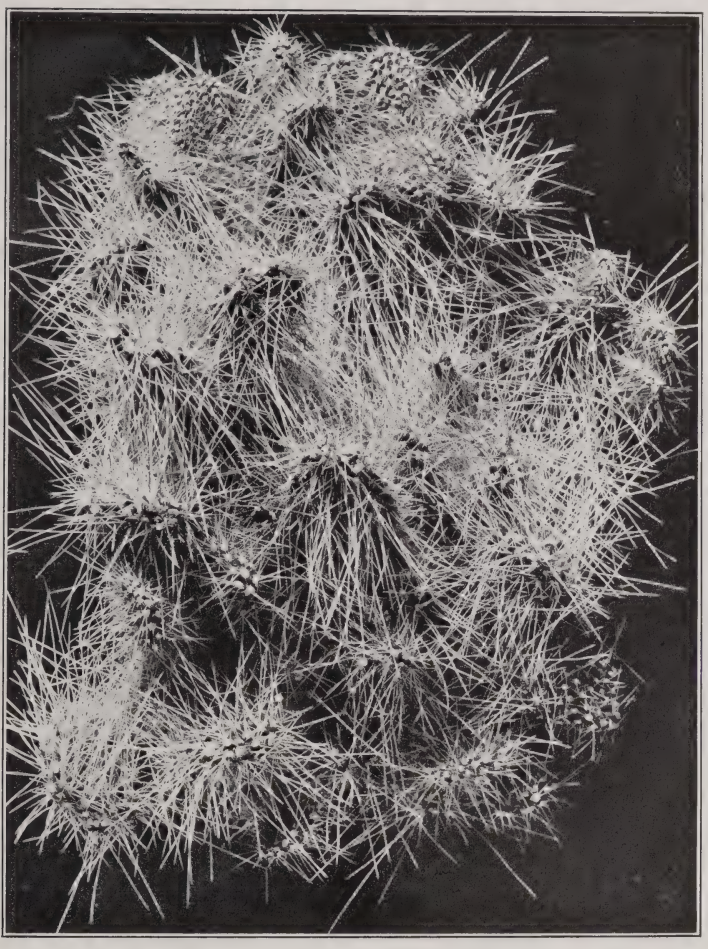
Hoodia

Espostoa lanata, normal and crest—the Snow Ball Cactus. Photo by Backeberg.

Titanopsis schwantesii. Photo by James West in the GLOSSARY OF PLANT TERMS.

Pereskia moorei, a true leaf cactus with rose-like flowers. Haselton photo in the JOURNAL, Vol. I.

Lithops bella, one of the Stone Faces from So. Africa. Photo by James West in the JOURNAL.

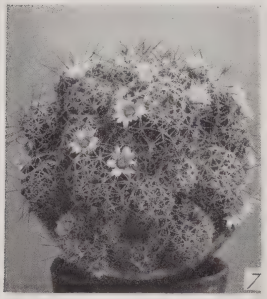


Opuntia erinacea—the California Grizzly Bear. From THE CACTACEAE by Britton and Rose.

Mimicry plants: (LEFT) *Cheiridopsis peculiaris* and (RIGHT) *C. verrucosa.* Photo by R. W. Poindexter

Pterocactus tuberosus. South American Sweet Potato.

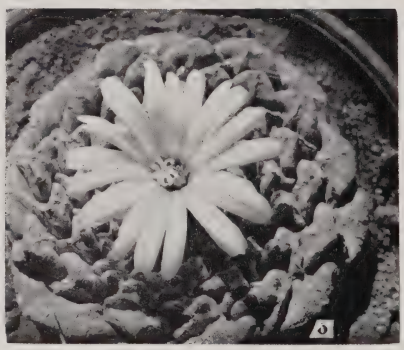
"V" for Victory. One of the most demanded plants for Novelty pots. Botanically known as *Cheiridopsis candidissima*. We have known older plants of this to go for a year without water and yet remain in good condition.



Mammillaria decipiens. Photo by Count F. M. Knuth, Denmark.

Coryphantha pallida. Photo by Count F. M. Knuth, Denmark.

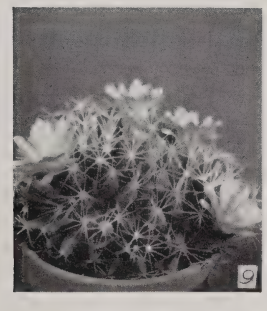
Obregonia denegri



Strombocactus disciformis

Encephalocarpus strobiliformis

Euphorbia obesa (Foot Ball Cactus). One of the first pictures of this plant in this country. Photo by West in 1929.



Dolichothele longimamma

Astrophytum myriostigma—
Bishop's Cap in flower.

Euphorbia bupleurifolia, one for you to wish for.
From JOURNAL Vol. I.

Cleistocactus straussii (White Torch).
Photo by F. M. Knuth, Denmark.

Glottiphyllum linguiforme—Tongue Leaf. The golden, sun-loving flowers lend color to any collection.

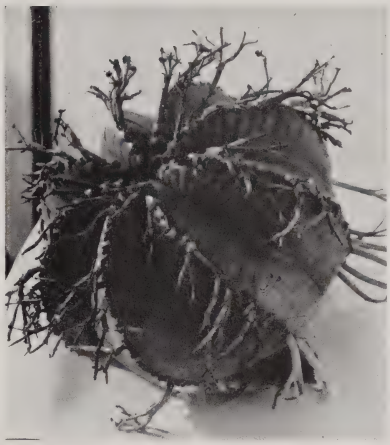
Mammillaria plumosa. Photo by Count F. M. Knuth, Denmark.

Pleiospilos bolusii is difficult to distinguish from surrounding rock. Photo by James West, JOURNAL, Vol. II.

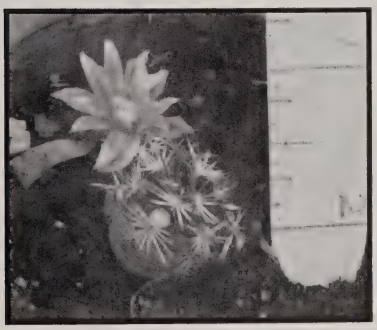
Haworthia turgida, one of the African Babies. James West photo.

Lapidaria margaretae, another mimicry plant. James West photo in JOURNAL Vol. 1.

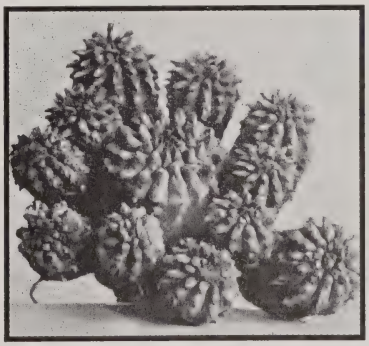
Euphorbia lactea crest, the Frilled Fan makes a firm plant.



Euphorbia meloformis grown by E. C. Hummel.



Echinocereus davisii named by the late Dr. Arthur D. Houghton, is a thumb-size cactus.



Euphorbia susannae grown by G. A. Frick in 1930.

Pleasing effects may be obtained through use of harmonious colored pottery. Be sure to have good drainage or water carefully if container has no holes in bottom.

Testudinaria elephantipes known as the Elephant Foot on account of the curious form taken by the tuber which stands above the ground as it gets older. This is one of the rarest plants and the one pictured was grown by R. W. Kelly in about 7 years from seed. Photo by Haselton.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

We have a stock of 10,000 cactus and succulent books on hand at all times for the wholesale and retail trade. Send for illustrated price list. We can furnish all books mentioned in this Victory Picture Book.

•

Cactus and Succulent Journal

Includes membership in the Cactus and Succulent Society of America. $3 per yr. Sample 25c

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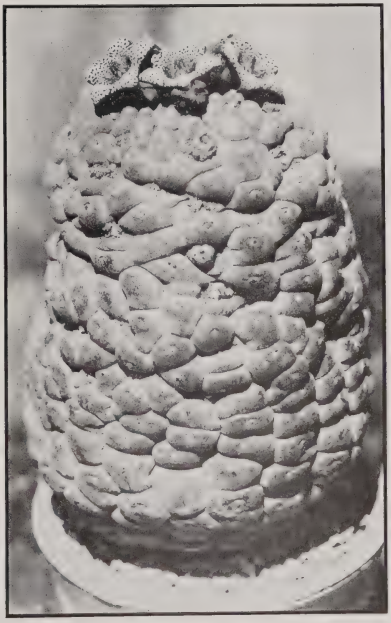
SCOTT E. HASELTON, Editor

Box 101, Pasadena, Calif.

(All of Abbey Garden Books are profusely illustrated)

Gasteria armstrongii, natural size, from SUCCULENTS FOR THE AMATEUR.
One of the rarest succulents known. Many of the so-called *G. armstrongii* in collections are only hybrids and not the true species. The above plant is probably 15 years old.

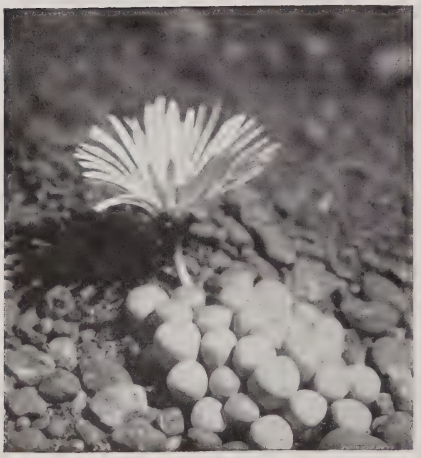
Diplocyatha ciliata
From THE STAPELIEAE by White and Sloane.



Trichocaulon simile
From THE STAPELIEAE, Vol. III, Fig. 1099.

Opuntia vestita, the Cotton Pole. Photo by E. M. Baxter in the JOURNAL, Vol. IV.

Echinocereus delaetii—Old Man's Little Boy.



Fenestraria rhopalophylla—Baby Toes. Photo by James West in the JOURNAL.

Opuntia cylindrica. Photo by E. M. Baxter, author of CALIFORNIA CACTI.

Oreocereus fossulatus
From GLOSSARY OF PLANT TERMS.

Espostoa lanata—Snow Ball.
Photo by Wright Pearce.

Echeveria derenbergii. Photo by Eric Walther.

Opuntia subulata—Eve's Pins.

Kleinia repens, a blue-green succulent. Photo by Eric Walther in the JOURNAL, Vol. IV.

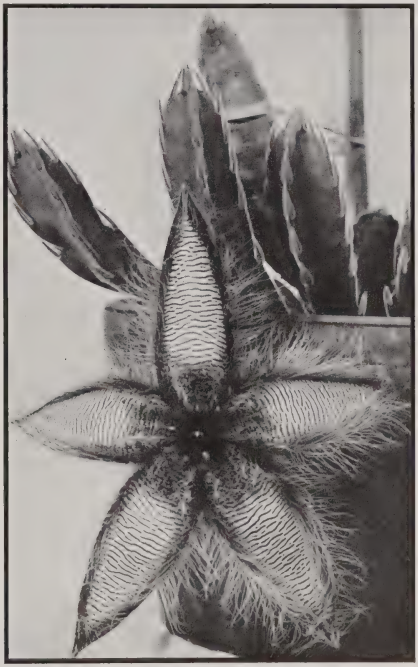
Crassula hemisphaerica—Colonial Lady.

Kleinia tomentosa, Snow White Awls.

Big and little Cows' Horns. *Euphorbia grandicornis* and *E. pseudocactus*. Photo by Boyd L. Sloane in JOURNAL.

Borzicactus icosagonus, Ecuador's Candle. Described in the JOURNAL, Vol. IV, by Ysabel Wright.

Crassula barbata. Photo by Eric Walther in the JOURNAL.



Stapelia gettleffii the Hairy Starfish. From THE STAPELIEAE, Vol. II, Fig. 500.

Crassula argentea (*portulacea*) the Jade Plant or Rubber Plant growing in California. This plant has sold in the trade for years as *C. arborescens* but *arborescens* is an entirely different plant with silvery leaves with red margins and covered with tiny spots.

Lemaireocereus beneckii. Photo by Oliver Young in the JOURNAL, Vol. X.

Aloe ausana the Tiger Aloe. Photo by Dr. R. W. Poindexter.

Opuntia glomerata the spineless form of the Marble Cactus.

Cactus Wrens

Pleiospilos Nelii—another mimicry plant.

Lophophora williamsii, crested form.

Collected plants of *Lophophora williamsii* easily flowered in cultivation.

The DESERT Magazine
El Centro, Calif.

Published monthly for those who are interested in: Life and lore of the Indians. Motor trips to odd and interesting places. Gems and Minerals. Lost Mines of the Desert. Botany and natural sciences. Writing and Photography. Life and customs of those who live on the great American desert.

One year $2.50. Sample 25c.

VISIT MEXICO: 1. Old Men in their native home. You can almost see their kindly faces. 2. A rare crested plant producing flowers and fruit from the felted top of the plant. 3. Oaks near the Old Man's home in which orchids, Coral Cacti, and Bromeliads were growing. 4. Limbs were thick with plants which derived their food from moisture and decaying matter lodged in the branches. 5. Close-up of *Laelia majalis* orchids. 6. A near-by clump of Pincushions (*Mam. Parkinsonii*). 7. Pincushions growing on limb of a tree. 8. Orchids for the Old Man. 9. Orchids and Old Men collected within 5 miles of each other. Photos by Wm. G. Brooks in BULLETIN.

Haworthia chalwinii

Haworthia laetevirens

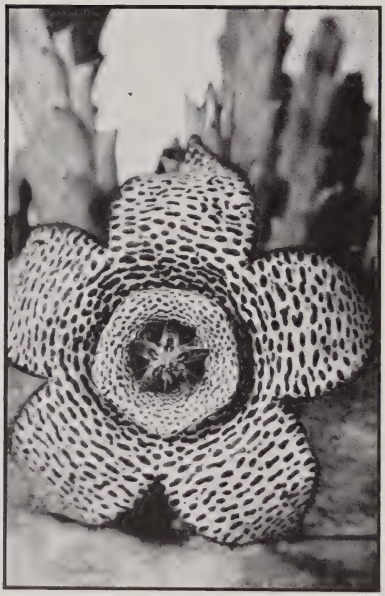
Haworthia arachnoides

Haworthia margaritifera var. *semimargaritifera*

Photos by Wm. J. Surganty of Clarence Clum's plants.

Haworthia pygmaea (left) and *H. haageana* (right). Photos by J. R. Brown in the JOURNAL.

Agave Ferdinandi-regis. Photo by Wm. Hertrich.



Stapelia variegata the Starfish Flower.

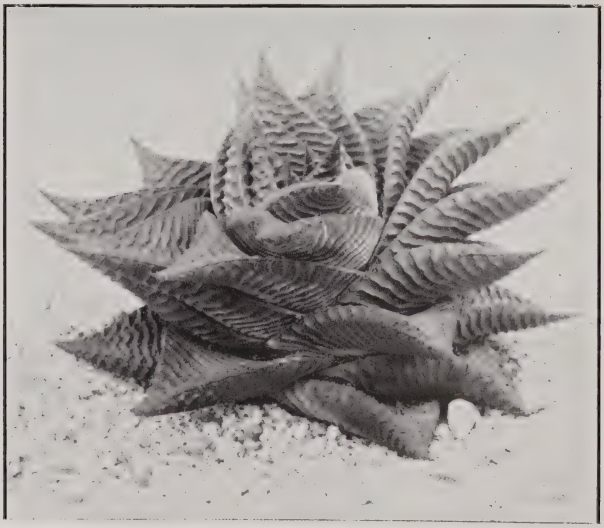
Crassula alstonii. A Gem Crassula. Photo by J. R. Brown in the JOURNAL.

Kalanchoe tomentosa the Panda Plant, erroneously in the trade as *pilosa.*

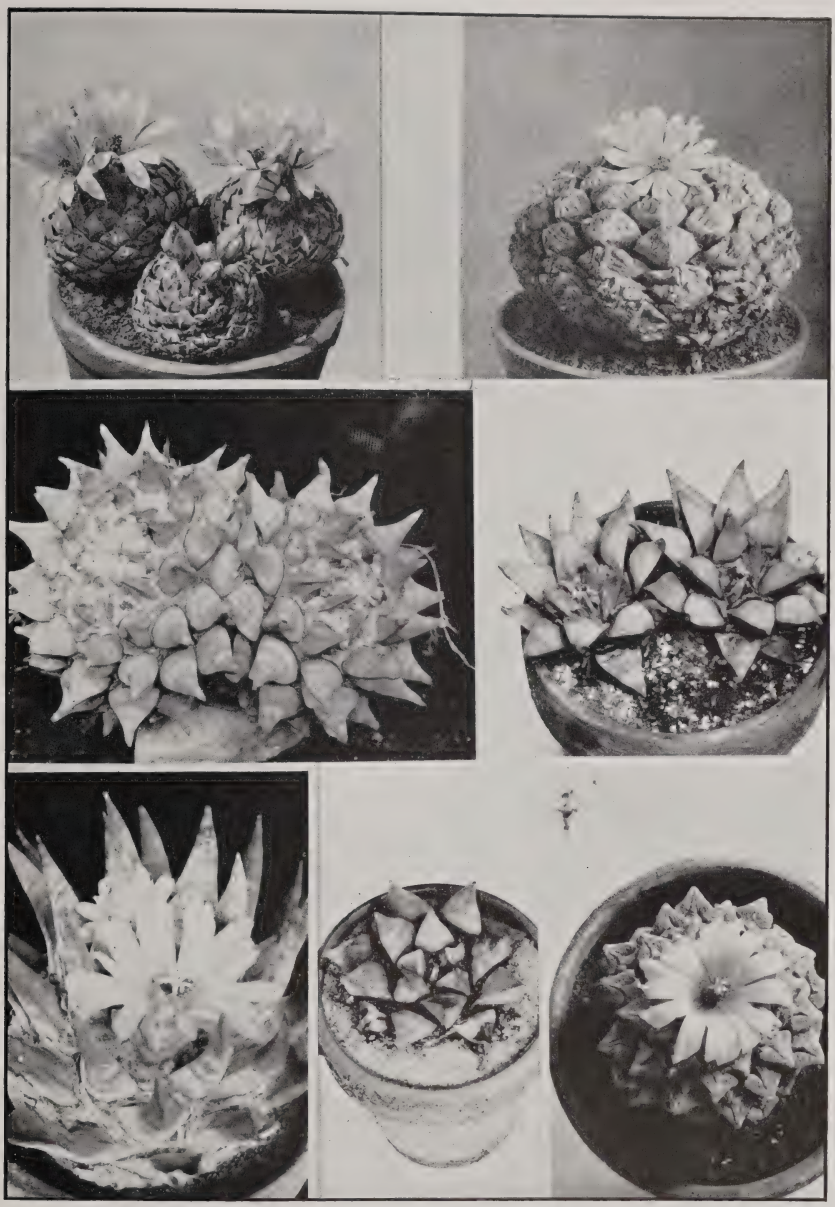
Plant life must have been envious of this beautiful marking when they simulated him in *Kalanchoe tomentosa.* While Missouri is not his home we believe it would, no doubt, be the safest place to visit him. While you're there, Shaw's Desert House, Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, would prove most interesting.

Echinopsis imperialis, a Hummel introduction.

Horned toad on *Cephalocereus polylophus,* a majestic hairless Old Man. Haselton photo.

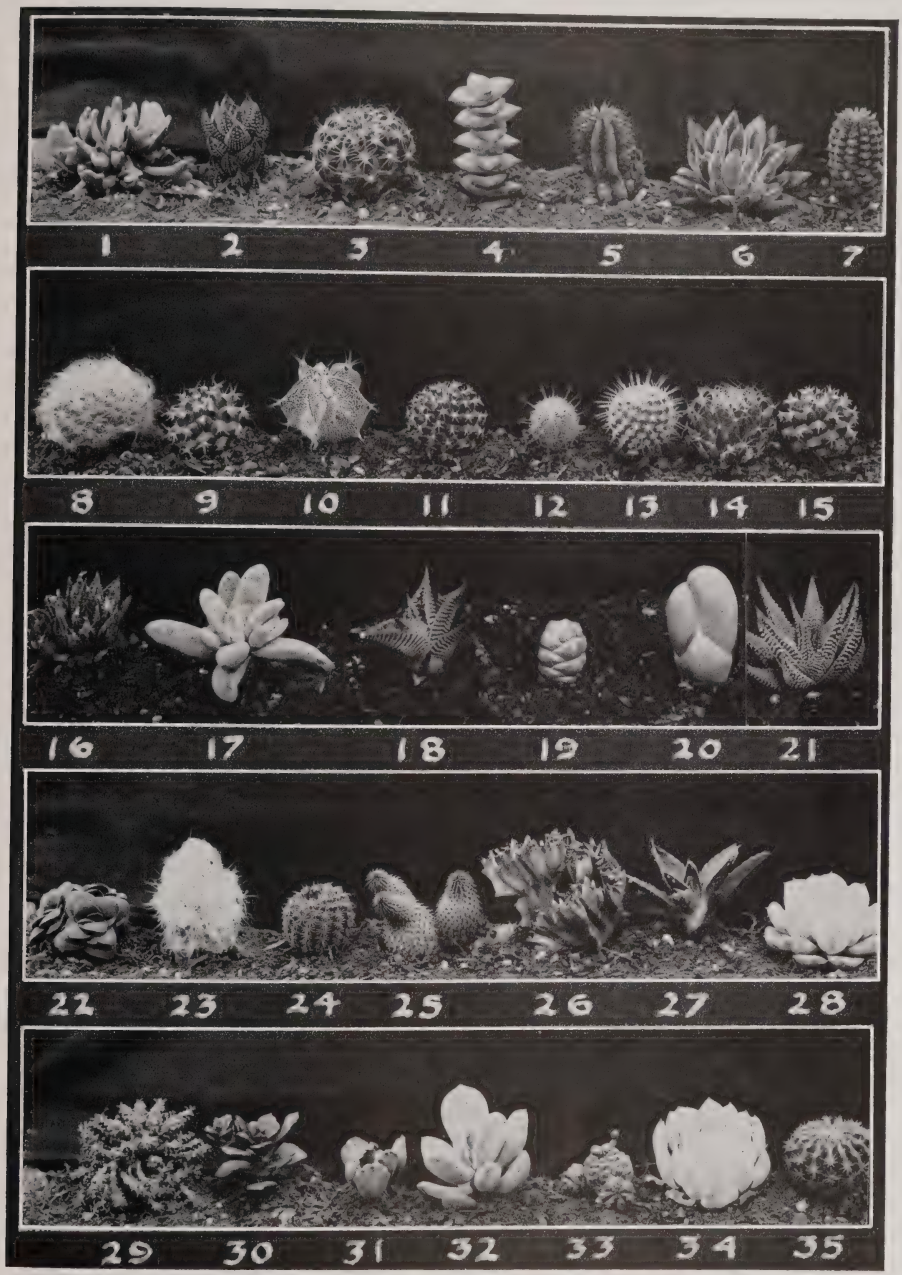


Haworthia limifolia, Fairy Washboard. One of a series of photos now running in the JOURNAL by J. R. Brown, author of "Succulents for the Amateur," and authority on Haworthias.

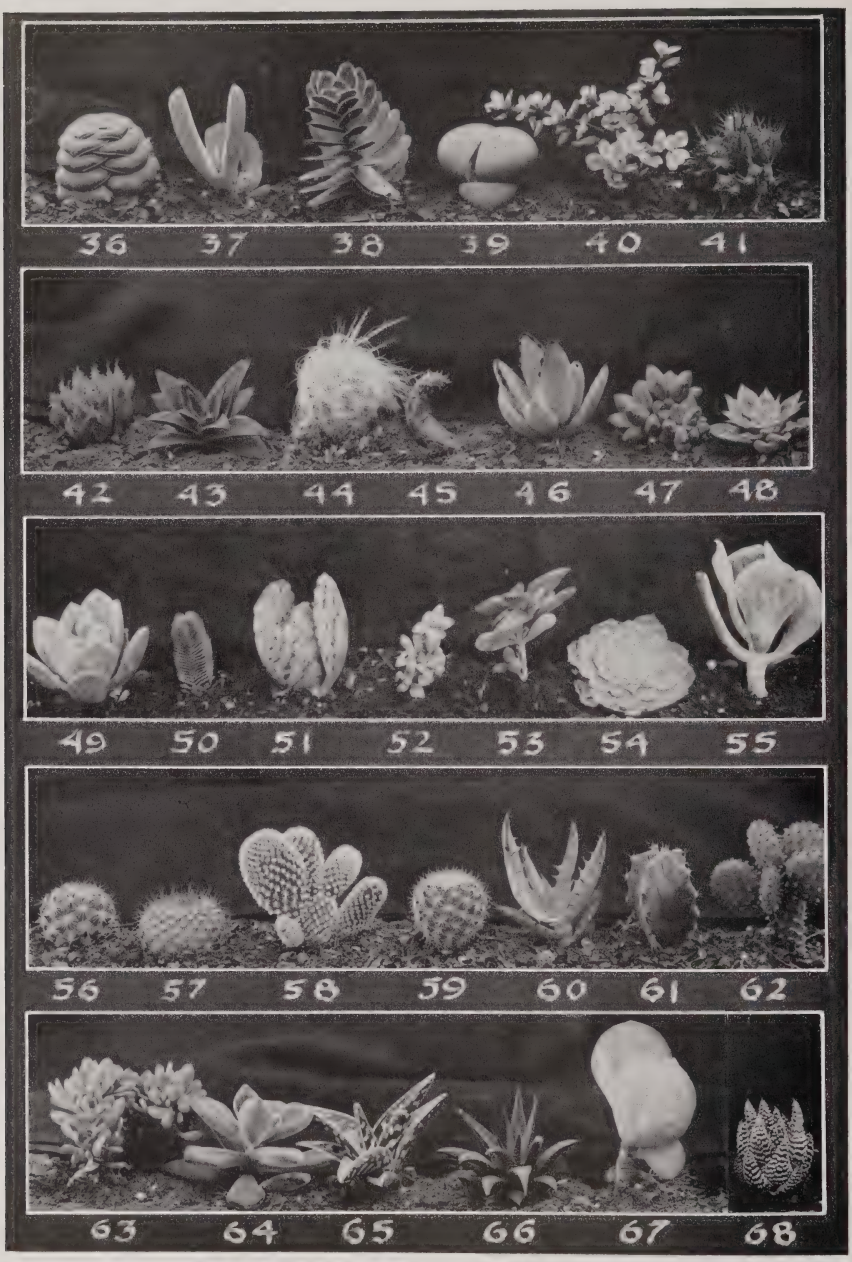


(LEFT TO RIGHT) Top row: *Encephalocarpus strobiliformis, Ariocarpus lloydii.* Center row: *A. furfuraceus, A. elongatus.* Bottom row: *A. trigonus, A. retusus, A. kotschoubeyanus.*

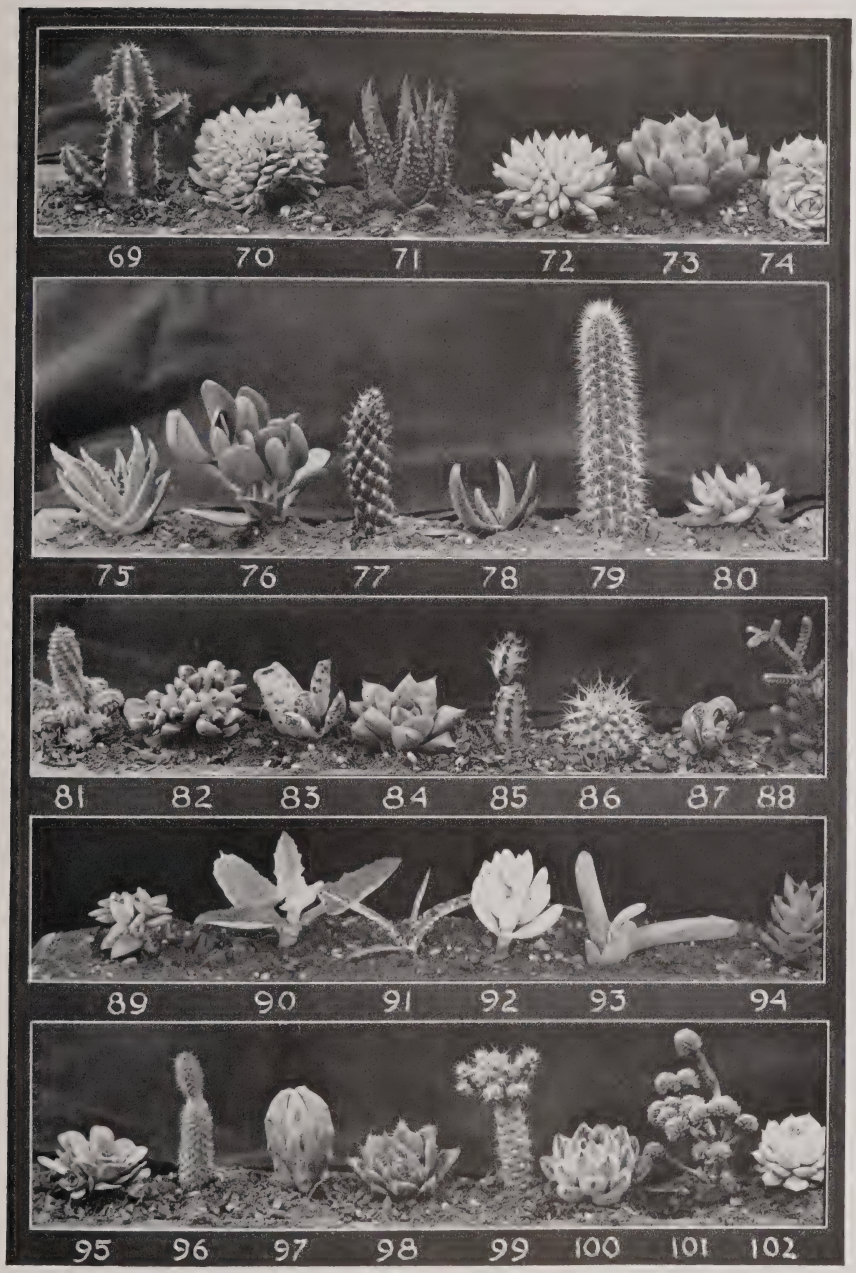
MEET THE HUMMELS: *Above:* Mrs. Hummel was interested in cacti 20 years ago when this picture was taken in the cactus country midway between the highest and lowest spots in the U. S. A. *Right:* E. C. Hummel with some of his prize trophies. *Below:* Edward, like so many other boys, is all absorbed in cadet training. *Lower right:* Marquetta inspects a Wonder Collection in the air conditioned packing house where numerous packers can execute orders promptly.



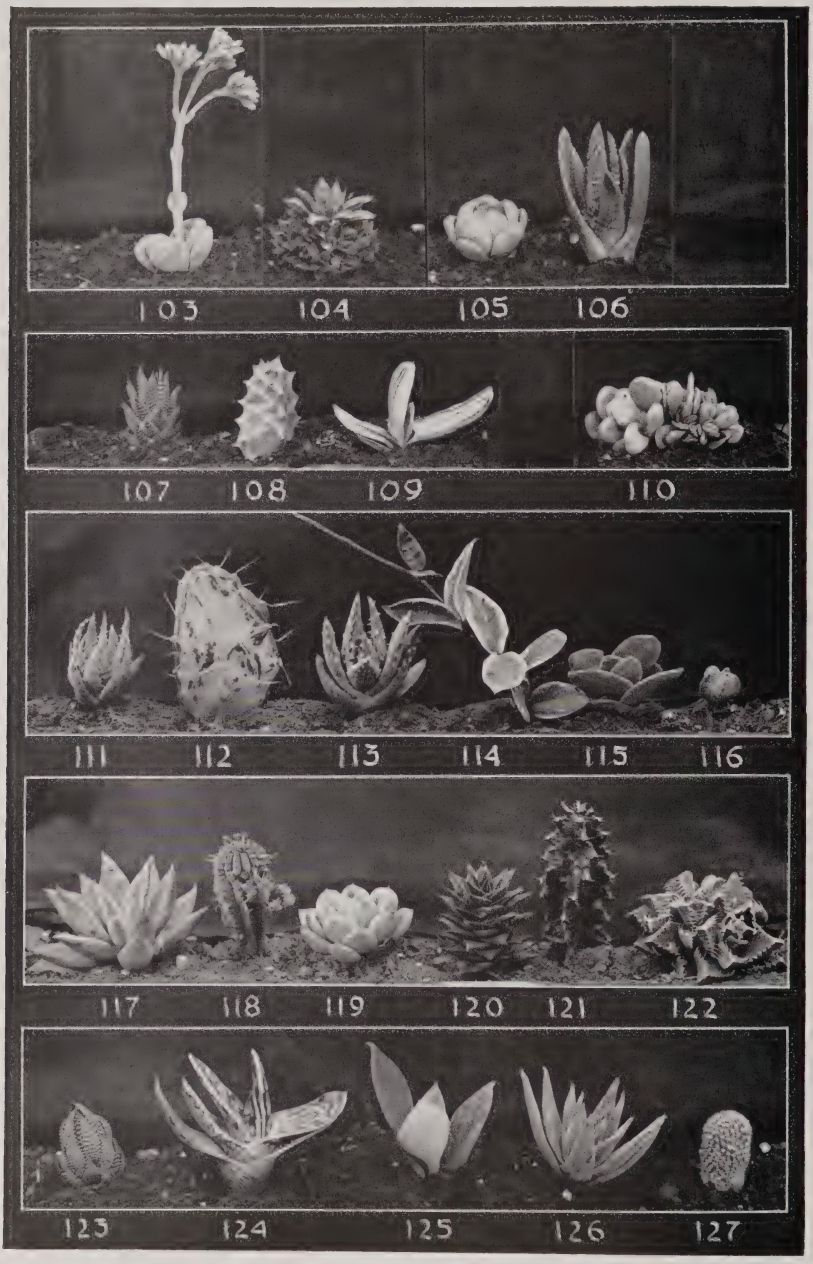
See your *Florist*. He's the man we're working for. Our specialty is selection of materials he finds most in demand. The unfamiliarity of many florists with the Cactus and Succulent plants has made it necessary to offer them in collections.



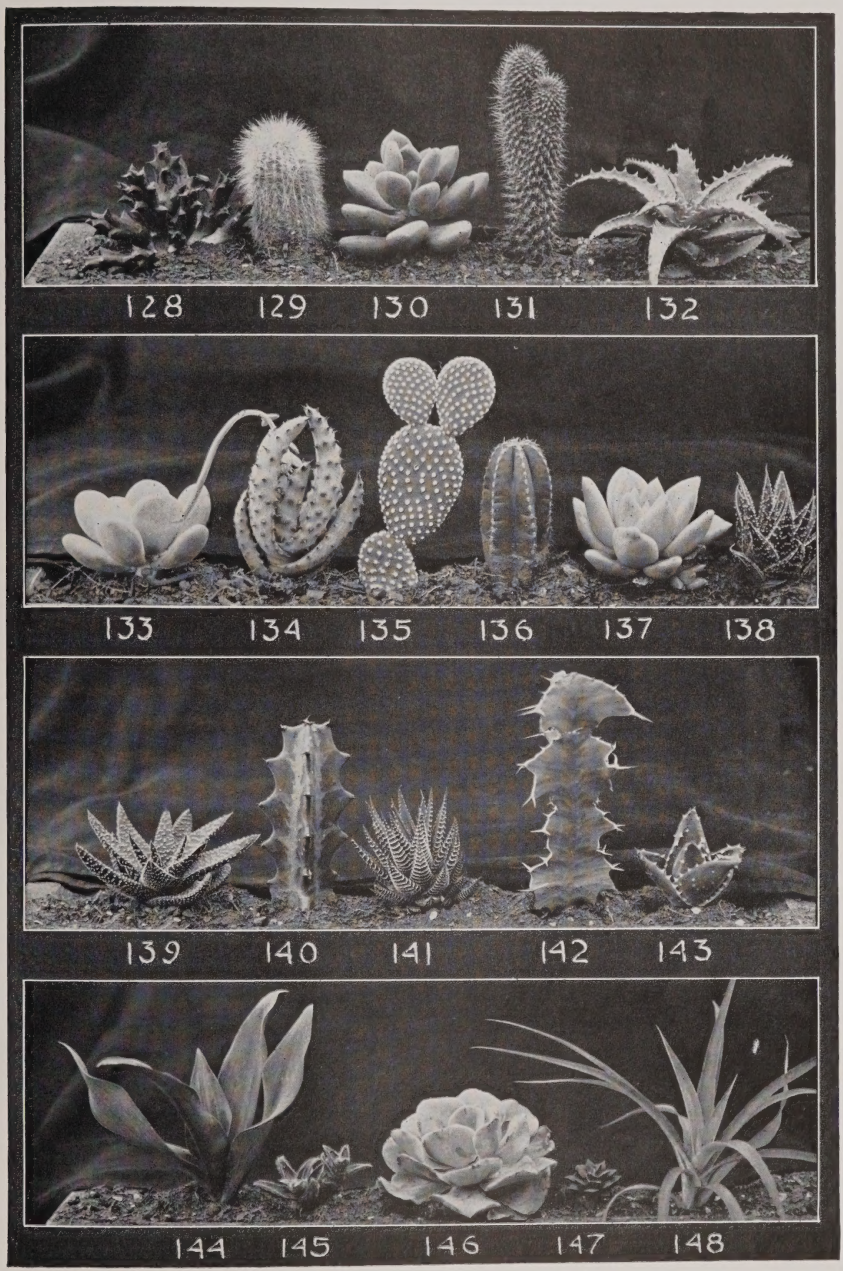
From 1 to 148 are photographs of some of the plants which may make their appearance in the "Wonder Collection." Experienced collectors would find many items here that are not generally in the trade.



These plants are collected from the world over to interest the *Florist* and intrigue his customers. No two collections are ever the same and new plants are continually being added.



The nearest completely illustrated list of Cactus and Succulents put out by dealers today. Modern equipment and methods makes streamlined exotics within the purchasing power of all. See your *Florist* and if he won't serve you, we will.

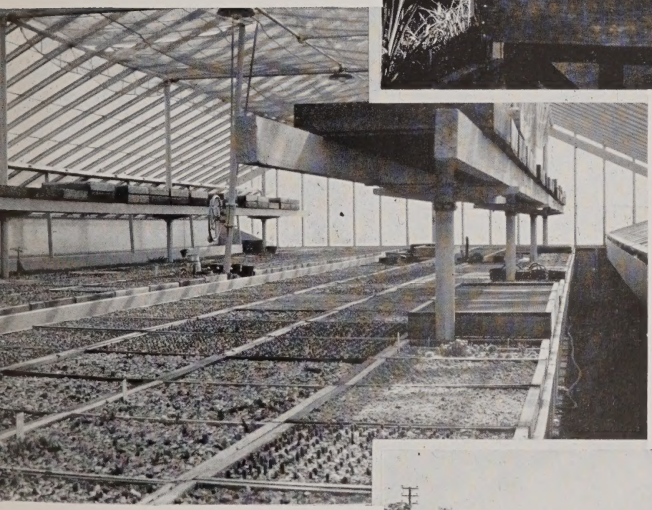


Streamlined art of nature that asks for little and gives so much. They are synonymous with Baby Gems, Perfection Blend, Buccaneer, Treasure Chest and the Wonder Collection.

1. *Hereroa Nelii*—Elks Horn.
2. *Haworthia chalwinii.*
3. *Echinopsis ancistrophora.*
4. *Crassula rupestris*—Necklace vine.
5. *Euphorbia horrida*—African Milk Barrel.
6. *Echeveria set-oliver.*
7. *Euphorbia mammillaris*—Corn Cob.
8. *Mammillaria bocasana*—Powder puff.
9. *Mammillaria carnea.*
10. *Astrophytum ornatum*—Ornamented Monk Hood
11. *Mammillaria sempervivi.*
12. *Mammillaria elongata*—Golden lace Cactus.
13. *Mammillaria parkinsonii*—White porcupine.
14. *Mammillaria camptotricha*—Golden Bird's Nest.
15. *Mammillaria karwinskiana.*
16. *Haworthia haageana.*
17. *Crassula tecta rosiflorus* Hort.
18. *Haworthia limifolia*—Fairy Washboard.
19. *Crassula teres*—Rattlesnake Buttons.
20. *Rimaria heathei.*
21. *Haworthia radula brevifolia.*
22. *Crassula klinghardtensis*—African Cross.
23. *Oreocereus trollii*—Old Man of the Andes.
24. *Notocactus mammulosus.*
25. *Huernia pillansii*—Cockleburr.
26. *Euphorbia lactea* crest—Frilled Fan.
27. *Agave victoria regina* var. *nickelsiae*—Queen's rosette.
28. *Echeveria alba*—White Chicken.
29. *Euphorbia pugniformis*—Octopus Plant.
30. *Echeveria multicaulis*—Copper Roses.
31. *Adromischus cristatus*—Fried Pies.
32. *Pachyphytum brevifolium.*
33. *Euphorbia pseudo-globosa* (Frickiana).
34. *Echeveria elegans*—Mexican snowball.
35. *Echinopsis eyriesii*—White Easter Lily.
36. *Crassula hemisphaerica*—Colonial Lady (Arab's Turban).
37. *Cheiridopsis candidissima*—V for Victory. (Goat's Horn).
38. *Crassula dejecta.*
39. *Pleiospilos nelii*—Split Rock (Boiled Egg).
40. *Portulacaria afra variegata*—Rainbow Bush (Variegated Elephant Bush).
41. *Euphorbia pfersdorfii*—Maternity Ward.
42. *Haworthia arachnoides*—Feathered Haworthia.
43. *Crassula corymbulosa roseiflorus* (Hybrid).
44. *Cephalocereus senilis*—Old Man.
45. *Kleinia pendula*—Inch Worm.
46. *Kalanchoe tomentosa* (see pg. 29)—Panda Plant.
47. *Pachyphytum compactum* var. *minima.*
48. *Urbinia agavoides corduroyi.*
49. *Pachyveria*—Monte Blue.
50. *Crassula pyramidalis.*
51. *Kalanchoe marmorata*—Leopard Plant (Penwiper Plant).
52. *Crassula resedeana* major.
53. *Crassula cultrata*—Propellor Plant.
54. *Aeonium tabulaeforme*—Saucer Plant.
55. *Cotyledon orbiculata variegata.*
56. *Mammillaria calacantha.*
57. *Parodia aureispina*—Golden Tom Thumb.
58. *Opuntia microdasys* var. *albispina*—Angora Bunny Ears.
59. *Mammillaria wiesingeri.*
60. *Aloe ferox*—Wart Giant.
61. *Lemaireocereus pruinosus*—Powder-blue Cereus.
62. *Opuntia microdasys*—Dwarf Bunny Ears.
63. *Sedum praealtum* cristate—Green Cock's Comb.
64. *Echeveria pulvinata*—Rosy Plush Plant.
65. *Aloe variegata* var. *ausana*—Tiger Aloe.
66. *Haworthia glabrata concolor.*
67. *Crassula arborescens*—Dollar Plant.
68. *Haworthia margaritifera granata.*
69. *Euphorbia polyacantha*—Fish Bone.
70. *Pachyveria scheideckeri* crest—Jewelled Crown.
71. *Haworthia semi-papillosa*—Wart Haworthia.
72. *Urbinia agavoides* cristate—Fantasias Monster.
73. *Haworthia pilifera*—Windowed Haworthia.
74. *Echeveria cuspidata*—Rose spined hen and chicks
75. *Aloe brevifolia.*
76. *Crassula argentea*—Jade Plant, wrongly called *arborescens.*
77. *Opuntia cylindrica.*
78. *Gasteria maculata*—Ox Tongue.
79. *Nyctocereus serpentinus*—Snake Cactus.
80. *Crassula trachysantha.*
81. *Chamaecereus silvestrii*—Peanut Cactus.
82. *Rhinephyllum rouxii*—Baby Tiger Jaws.
83. *Adromischus cooperi*—Plovers egg.
84. *Haworthia cuspidata* (syn. with *H. cymbiformis*)
85. *Kleinia stapeliiformis*—Barber Pole.
86. *Mammillaria compressa*—Mother of Thousands.
87. *Adromischus maculatus*—Rainbow Paddle.
88. *Crassula lycopodioides* var. *imperialis*—Giant's Watch Chain.
89. *Crassula perfossa* var. *gigantea*—Heavenly Twins.
90. *Kalanchoe beharensis*—Velvet Elephant Ear.
91. *Gasteria caespitosa*—Pencil leaved Gasteria.
92. *Kleinia tomentosa*(haworthii). Snow-white awls.
93. *Astridia velutina*—Velvet Memem.
94. *Haworthia resendeana.*
95. *Greenovia gracilis*—Saint Patrick's Roses.
96. *Aporocactus flagelliformis*—Rat Tail.
97. *Myrtillocactus geometrizans*—Blue Candle.
98. *Haworthia paynei.*
99. *Opuntia vilis*—Little Tree Cactus.
100. *Echeveria Doris Taylor* Hort.
101. *Sedum multiceps*—Little Joshua tree.
102. *Echeveria derenbergii*—Painted Lady.
103. *Crassula falcata minima*—Fiery Paint Brush
104. *Haworthia caespitosa*—Fairy Babies.
105. *Echeveria elegans superba.*
106. *Chamaealoe africana* hybrid.
107. *Haworthia eilyae.*
108. *Stapelia ausana.*
109. *Gasteria maculata variegata.*
110. *Echeveria crenulata* crest—Rosy Cockscomb.
111. *Aloe humilis*—Baby Spider Aloe.
112. *Opuntia monacantha variegata*—Joseph's Coat.
113. *Aloe longistyla*—Giant Flowered Aloe.
114. *Hoya carnosa variegata*—Variegated Wax Plant.
115. *Crassula falcata*—Aeroplane plant.
116. *Astrophytum myriostigma potosina*—Bishop Cap.
117. *Urbinia agavoides* variety—Martin's Red Hybrid.
118. *Euphorbia pfersdorfii columnaris.*
119. *Echeveria simulans* var. *alba.*
120. *Apicra spiralis.*
121. *Euphorbia ingens monstrose*—African Totem Pole.
122. *Faucaria tigrina*—Tiger Jaws.
123. *Haworthia reinwardtii.*
124. *Gasteria pulchra*—Marbled Ox-tongue.
125. *Kalanchoe orgyalis*—Mules Ear.
126. *Rochea dreageana*—Ever blooming Paint Brush.
127. *Chamaecereus silvestrii crassicaulis*—Ever Cresting Peanut.
128. *Stapelia variegata* var. *spinibarba*—Toad Cactus.
129. *Cleistocactus strausii*—White Torch.
130. *Graptopetalum amethystinum.*
131. *Opuntia serpentinus monstrose* (mammillata)—Boxing Glove.
132. *Aloe spinosissima*—Spider Aloe.
133. *Pachyphytum oviferum*—Pigeon Egg.
134. *Aloe Marlothii*—Giant Wart Aloe.
135. *Opuntia microdasys albispina*—Polka-Dot Cactus.
136. *Lemaireocereus marginatus* Organ Cactus.
137. *Urbinia agavoides*—Molded Wax.
138. *Gasteraloe beguinii.*
139. *Gaster-Haworthia regina.*
140. *Euphorbia lactea*—Marbled Euphorbia.
141. *Haworthia fasciata*—Zebra Haworthia.
142. *Euphorbia grandicornis*—Cow's Horn.
143. *Aloe mitriformis.*
144. *Rhoeo discolor* (*bicolor*)—Moses in the Bullrushes.
145. *Cyanotis somaliensis*—Pussy Ears.
146. *Echeveria kewensis carunculata.*
147. *Anacampseros telephiastrum*—Love Plant (Sand Rose).
148. *Billbergia nutans* hybrid—Water pitcher plant—Queen's Tears.

Imperial Highway entrance. Raised beds undercropped with *Billbergia nutans* (The pitcher plant). Over half a million plants in these beds. The end of a small 18 by 24 foot glasshouse can be seen. This house contains stock plants of Euphorbias from which we remove cuttings twice a year.

Raised beds are ideal as all plants are at a working level, and are protected from snails or toads. The sterilization of all flats and soil frees them of nematodes if present. The only way to surely prevent reinfestation is to never allow them to contact unsterilized soil.

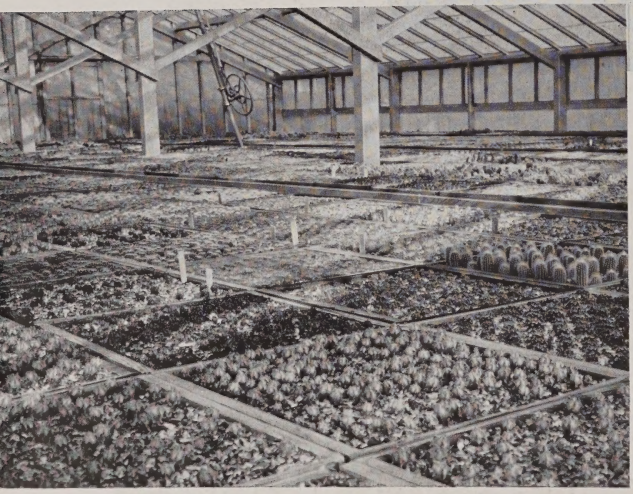


Incubator or seedling house with glass-topped beds continuous on each side. The elevated 2 by 4 support is an ideal position for Old Man seedlings which require a free movement of air. The capacity of this house is over a million untransplanted seedlings.

Open benches. To get full coloring of some plants it is necessary for them to have full and continuous sun. From such plants we do much of our shipping.

View from 115th and Briggs Street, looking east. Ground beds with lath and glass protection in the foreground contain stock plants of choice Haworthias. We believe the largest commercial collection in America. The nine raised beds contains 250,000 baby seedlings encountering filtered light for the first time after being moved from under glass. Under these beds are planted approximately 10,000 Billbergia hybrids.

Looking down on hundreds of thousands of cacti and succulents. Note cantilever design allowing lath to be raised or lowered from either side.



A modern cactus greenhouse equipped with gas and electric heat with infra-red lights for frost prevention in an emergency. Capacity 125,000 seedlings. This is the "white house" as the majority of its inhabitants are Old Man, Bishop's Cap, White Torch, Powder Puff, Angora Bunny Ears, and Polka Dot Cactus.

EXPORTERS **HUMMEL'S EXOTIC GARDENS** IMPORTERS

The Cactus Emporium

4848 W. Imperial Hwy. PHONE ORCHARD 7-2939 Inglewood, California

"Business That Confidence Built"